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This volume of over 600 pages is illustrated by a large number of portrait types and original maps that set a new standard for anthropological publications. It is accompanied by *A Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe*, published by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. Nearly two thousand titles are included in the list.

FRANK RUSSELL.

**Anthropological Notes.** — In the July *Anthropologist* O. T. Mason presents a report of the discussion, or rather a summary of it by Professor McGee, by the Anthropological Society of Washington on the adoption of the term “Amerind” to designate the aboriginal tribes of the American hemisphere. The word is an arbitrary compound of the leading syllables of the phrase “American Indian.” It is brief, euphonious, and lends itself readily to adjectival and adverbial terminations. The adoption of the term is to be heartily commended. In the same number of the *Anthropologist* Dr. Ales Hrdlicka describes and figures “a new joint formation,” apparently a unique case of the humerus sending out a new process to form a joint with the dislocated head of the radius. The bones are from an Amerindian burial place in Kentucky.

An anomalous skeleton is described by Hrdlicka in Vol. XII, pp. 81–107, of the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*. The skeleton was found in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. It has 13 pairs of ribs, and also presents the anomaly known as a “bicipital rib.” The sternum is completely ossified — an exceptional condition among Amerindian skeletons, the author states — and its body is perforated by two large foramina. The long bones of the arm exhibit in an accentuated degree the proportions seen in the negro. The femora are platymeric, said to be a frequent type among Amerindians. The tibiae are proportionally long and their heads are inclined backward. A list of titles of works relating to bicipital, supernumerary, and cervical ribs is given.

In a privately printed booklet of 30 pages W. H. Furness contributes a sketch of the “Folk-lore of Borneo.” A charming account is given of the Kayan and Dayak origin myths; the native conception of the after-life; the magic power of names; the custom of head-hunting, etc. Five excellent illustrations of the natives and their surroundings are furnished.